GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1286
ANSWERED ON:02.05.2016
Imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty
Chavda Shri Vinod;Gopalakrishnan Shri R.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) has suggested anti-dumping duty on imports of various products into the country during the last three years;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether any investigation has been initiated by DGAD into the alleged dumping of a certain variety of steel products by some countries into India;
(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of domestic producers of Steel?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b) : Yes Madam. In the last three years, the Designated Authority in the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) has recommended to the Central Government the imposition of anti dumping duties on various product groups/categories like chemicals & petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering, telecom, textiles, fibres, yarns, consumer goods, steel and other metal products etc.
(c) & (d) : The Designated Authority has recently initiated the anti-dumping investigations concerning imports of certain grades/types of hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils/sheets/plates, originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Russia, Korea RP, Brazil and Indonesia, and imports of certain grades/types of cold rolled/cold reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine, on 11.04.2016 and 19.04.2016 respectively, on the basis of prima facie evidence that these allegedly dumped imports from the said countries have significantly increased in absolute terms and are impacting the performance of the domestic industry in terms of deterioration in its capacity utilisation, profits, return on capital employed, etc.
(e): The Government of India has taken various measures to safeguard the interest of the domestic steel producers such as (i) for reducing the tress in steel sector, RBI has extended 5:25 scheme in July 2015, whereby longer amortization period for loans to projects in infrastructure and core industries sectors, say 25 years, based on the economic life or concession period of the project, with periodic re-financing, say every 5 years, is allowed; (ii) the peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel has been increased to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16; (iii) Steel & Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012, has been amended in December 2015 to ensure that only quality steel is produced/imported in India; (iv) the import duty on ingots & billets, alloy steel (flat & long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products has been increased to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%). This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, the import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%; (v) anti-dumping duty has been levied for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China ($ 309 per tonne), Korea ($ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia ($ 316 per tonne); (vi) safeguard duty of 20% has been imposed in March 2016 on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm or more; and (vii) Minimum Import Price (MIP) has been imposed on 173 steel products in order to provide a level playing field to domestic producers against the injury caused as evident from the decline in margins of the products.
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